

known as *craveri* is the immature specimen above mentioned. In the light of the present material it would be unsafe to consider *craveri* as a synonym of *hypoleuca*, though it is possible that it may prove to be a plumage of the young carried through one or more moults.—A. W. ANTHONY, *Taylorville, Cal.*

**Some notes on the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*).**—The evidence that there is no such bird as *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* continues to accumulate. Doubts of the validity of this subspecies have been expressed before, both orally and in print. (Cf. Knight, Hist. of Birds of Me., p. 19; Maine Sportsman, July, 1898, p. 13; Journal of the Me. Orn. Soc., Oct. 1899, p. 37). These records refer to the occurrence in Maine of specimens referable to *L. argentatus*, and finally question the existence of any subspecific differences between American and European specimens. While in Portland a short time ago I had occasion to visit the shop of a local taxidermist and noticed a large number of these birds which he had skinned for sale to milliners. After carefully examining fully 100 specimens, which had been shot in Portland Harbor and vicinity, I was delighted to find ten specimens which were, as regards the first primaries, typical examples of *L. argentatus*. Three of the birds had the first primary entirely white at the tip without any trace of a black bar or dot, and the others had the black bar only slightly indicated. Other specimens had the black bar more complete, and a perfect series of gradations could be found between adult birds with only white on the apical part of the first primary and birds having a black bar half an inch wide near its extremity. The non-existence of the so-called subspecies *L. a. smithsonianus* seems to be completely demonstrated. At the same time I had the opportunity of examining a large number of Kittiwake Gulls and found a greater variation in their primaries than in those of the Herring Gull. In both cases specimens examined for comparative purposes were adult birds.—ORA W. KNIGHT, *Bangor, Me.*

**Ring-billed Gull in New Hampshire.**—Thanksgiving Day, 1898, at Campton Village, N. H., I was invited to a country store to see a strange bird that had recently been made a captive. Upon examination it proved to be a Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)—evidently a young bird.

It had first been seen at Waterville, N. H., where it was shot through one wing and then captured.

Thanksgiving Day, 1899, while driving through West Campton, I was surprised to see a Gull chasing a large flock of hens. Upon inquiry I learned that this was the Gull previously seen that had now spent one year in captivity. Its plumage seemed in good condition and the bird apparently enjoyed good health.

So far as I can learn this is the first Ring-billed Gull to enter the New Hampshire bird list.—ELLEN E. WEBSTER, *Franklin Falls, N. H.*